

FILED

JAN 28 AM 10:59

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BY A PERSON IN STATE CUSTODY

Name Zinn, John
 (Last) (First) (Initial)

Prisoner Number 349704

Institutional Address Cornigan Correctional Institution
486 Norwich-New London Tpke, Uncasville, CT 06382

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

John Zinn
 (Enter the full name of plaintiff in this action.)

vs.

Lee Ann Chaves
Director California
Department of
Corrections,
 (Enter the full name of respondent(s) or jailor in this action)

Case No. 08-24
 (To be provided by the clerk of court)

**PETITION FOR A WRIT
 OF HABEAS CORPUS**

(PR)

Read Comments Carefully Before Filling In

When and Where to File

You should file in the Northern District if you were convicted and sentenced in one of these counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Mateo and Sonoma. You should also file in this district if you are challenging the manner in which your sentence is being executed, such as loss of good time credits, and you are confined in one of these counties. Habeas L.R. 2254-3(a).

If you are challenging your conviction or sentence and you were not convicted and sentenced in one of the above-named fifteen counties, your petition will likely be transferred to the United States District Court for the district in which the state court that convicted and sentenced you is located. If you are challenging the execution of your sentence and you are not in prison in one of these counties, your petition will likely be transferred to the district court for the district that includes the institution where you are confined. Habeas L.R. 2254-3(b).

1 Who to Name as Respondent

2 You must name the person in whose actual custody you are. This usually means the Warden or
3 jailor. Do not name the State of California, a city, a county or the superior court of the county in which
4 you are imprisoned or by whom you were convicted and sentenced. These are not proper
5 respondents.

6 If you are not presently in custody pursuant to the state judgment against which you seek relief
7 but may be subject to such custody in the future (e.g., detainees), you must name the person in whose
8 custody you are now and the Attorney General of the state in which the judgment you seek to attack
9 was entered.

10 A. INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR CONVICTION AND SENTENCE

11 1. What sentence are you challenging in this petition?

12 (a) Name and location of court that imposed sentence (for example; Alameda

13 County Superior Court, Oakland):

100 N. State Street

14 Mendocino County

Ukiah, CA 94582

15 California (superior court)

Court

Location

People v. Chow (Adrian Lee)

16 (b) Case number, if known SCUK-CRER-00-38417

3 yr. sentence plus

17 (c) Date and terms of sentence 1 yr. prison prior

18 (d) Are you now in custody serving this term? (Custody means being in jail, on

19 parole or probation, etc.)

Yes ☒ No ☐

20 Where? Connecticut Correctional Institution

21 Name of Institution: Corrigan Correctional Institution

22 Address: 986 Norwich-New London Tpk

Uncasville, CT 06382

23 2. For what crime were you given this sentence? (If your petition challenges a sentence for

24 more than one crime, list each crime separately using Penal Code numbers if known. If you are
25 challenging more than one sentence, you should file a different petition for each sentence.)

26 California Vehicle Code Section 10851(c)

27 " " Penal Code (Prior prison

1 year)

3. Did you have any of the following?

Arraignment: Yes ☒ No ☐

Preliminary Hearing: Yes ☒ No ☐

Motion to Suppress: Yes ☐ No ☐

Attorney failed to file motion to suppress

4. How did you plead?

Guilty ☒ Not Guilty ☐ Nolo Contendere ☐

Any other plea (specify) _____

5. If you went to trial, what kind of trial did you have?

Jury ☐ Judge alone ☐ Judge alone on a transcript ☐ N/A

6. Did you testify at your trial? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

7. Did you have an attorney at the following proceedings:

(a) Arraignment Yes ☒ No ☐

(b) Preliminary hearing Yes ☒ No ☐

(c) Time of plea Yes ☒ No ☐

(d) Trial Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

(e) Sentencing Yes ☒ No ☐

(f) Appeal Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

(g) Other post-conviction proceeding Yes ☐ No ☒

8. Did you appeal your conviction? Yes ☐ No ☐

(a) If you did, to what court(s) did you appeal? *on advice of counsel with drawn appeal.*

Court of Appeal Yes ☐ No ☐

Year: _____ Result: _____

Supreme Court of California Yes ☐ No ☐

Year: _____ Result: _____

Any other court Yes ☐ No ☐

Year: _____ Result: _____

(b) If you appealed, were the grounds the same as those that you are raising in this

petition? Yes _____ No _____ N/A

(c) Was there an opinion? Yes _____ No _____ N/A

(d) Did you seek permission to file a late appeal under Rule 31(a)?

Yes _____ No _____ N/A

If you did, give the name of the court and the result:

9. Other than appeals, have you previously filed any petitions, applications or motions with respect to this conviction in any court, state or federal? Yes ☒ No _____

[Note: If you previously filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in federal court that challenged the same conviction you are challenging now and if that petition was denied or dismissed with prejudice, you must first file a motion in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit for an order authorizing the district court to consider this petition. You may not file a second or subsequent federal habeas petition without first obtaining such an order from the Ninth Circuit. 28 U.S.C. §§ 2244(b).]

(a) If you sought relief in any proceeding other than an appeal, answer the following questions for each proceeding. Attach extra paper if you need more space.

Case No. SCUK: CRCR-0-79326

I. Name of Court: Superior Court of California County of Mendocino

Type of Proceeding: habeas corpus petition

Grounds raised (Be brief but specific):

a. Prosecuted in wrong county lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

b. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel (for failure to contest wrong jurisdiction)

c. _____

d. _____

Result: Denied Date of Result: 08/14/07

Case No. A118952

II. Name of Court: California Court of Appeal First Appellate District

Type of Proceeding: habeas corpus petition

Grounds raised (Be brief but specific): -

Prosecuted in wrong county, Lack of
a. Subject matter jurisdiction
b. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel
(c for failure to contest wrong jurisdiction)
c. _____
d. _____

Result: Denied Date of Result: 10/17/2007

III. Name of Court: Supreme Court of California

Case No
↓
5157800

Type of Proceeding: habeas Corpus petition

Grounds raised (Be brief but specific):

a. Prosecuted in wrong county, Lack of
Subject matter jurisdiction
b. _____
c. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel
(for failure to contest wrong jurisdiction.)
d. _____

Result: Denied Date of Result: 11/28/2007

N/A IV. Name of Court: _____

Type of Proceeding: _____

Grounds raised (Be brief but specific):

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____

Result: _____ Date of Result: _____

(b) Is any petition, appeal or other post-conviction proceeding now pending in any court?

Yes _____ No ✓

Name and location of court: _____

B. GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

State briefly every reason that you believe you are being confined unlawfully. Give facts to support each claim. For example, what legal right or privilege were you denied? What happened? Who made the error? Avoid legal arguments with numerous case citations. Attach extra paper if you

1 need more space. Answer the same questions for each claim.

2 [Note: You must present ALL your claims in your first federal habeas petition. Subsequent
3 petitions may be dismissed without review on the merits. 28 U.S.C. §§ 2244(b); McCleskey v. Zant,

4 499 U.S. 467, 111 S. Ct. 1454, 113 L. Ed. 2d 517 (1991).] Lack of Fundamental Jurisdiction

5 Claim One: Prosecuted In wrong County. In proper
6 Venue - Jurisdiction

7 Supporting Facts: Allegedly According to California Highway Patrol
8 Report, Petitioner Stole Car from Lake County (Upper Lake
9 California). Yet was prosecuted in Mendocino County.
10 Denial due Process (5th/14th/6th Amend USC).

11 Violation of
12 Claim Two: Ineffective Assistance of Counsel
13 for failure To contest Lack of Fundamental
14 Jurisdiction.

15 Supporting Facts: It was ineffective assistance of counsel
16 petitioner suffered, when defense counsel failed
17 to contest, object or argue petitioner was
18 being prosecuted in the wrong county, hence
19 lack of fundamental jurisdiction. (6th Amend.
20 violation)

21 Claim Three:
22
23 Supporting Facts:
24
25
26
27
28

23 If any of these grounds was not previously presented to any other court, state briefly which
24 grounds were not presented and why:
25
26
27
28

Petitioner John Zinn, (hereinafter "petitioner") petitions this Court to issue a writ of habeas corpus, and dismiss the petitioner's case and release the petitioner from the respondents' custody. In support of his petition for writ of habeas corpus to be granted the petitioner states the following:

Grand
one.

1. Petitioner was alleged to have stolen a vehicle in Lake County (Upper Lake) California according to the Highway Patrol Report of the CHP.

2. Petitioner was prosecuted Not in Lake County, but in Mendocino County.

3. Mendocino County had lack of fundamental jurisdiction over the petitioner.^{1/}

Historically, habeas corpus provided an avenue of relief for those criminal defendants confined by a judgment of a court that lacked fundamental jurisdiction, that is, jurisdiction over the person or subject matter. (See *Ex parte Long* (1896))

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^{1/} In *Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment*, 523 U.S. 83, 94 (1998) the court stated, "without jurisdiction the court cannot proceed at all in any case."

114 Cal. 159 [45 P. 1057], See also
 E.g. *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wheat. 38;
Ex parte Watkins 3 Pet. 193 (1830).
 Although this strict jurisdictional view
 of habeas corpus has changed over the
 years, it is clear that a true lack of
 fundamental jurisdiction in the strict
 sense of the phrase results in a void
 judgment, for the court was entirely
 without power over the subject matter
 or the parties. (See *People v. Superior
 Court (Mankes)* (1991) 1 Cal. 4th 56, 66;
 [2 Cal. Rptr. 2d 389, 820 P.2d 613]; *Abellera
 v. District Court of Appeal* (1941) 17
 Cal. 2d 280, 288 [109 P.2d 942, 132 ALR
 715].

According to the California Supreme
 Court in *In re Harris* 5 Cal. 4th 813,
 855 P.2d 391 @ 836,

"A judgment rendered by a court
 wholly lacking jurisdiction may be
 challenged at any time."

(see *In
 re Harris*, attached)

Grand
Two

Violation of Ineffective Assistance
of Counsel For Failure to Contest
Lack of Fundamental Jurisdiction.

It was ineffective assistance of
counsel petitioner suffered when
defense counsel failed to contest
object or argue the fact the petitioner
was being prosecuted in the wrong
county, hence lack of fundamental
jurisdiction (Petitioner was alleged
to have stolen a vehicle in Lake County
(Upper Lake) California. According
to a California Highway Patrol
Report.

However petitioner was prosecuted
not in Lake County, but in
Mendocino County. Mendocino County
had lack of fundamental jurisdiction
over the petitioner.

Petitioner suffered ineffective
assistance of counsel in violation
of the 6th Amendment

The 6th Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, section 13 of the California Constitution gives the right to effective assistance of counsel.

A criminal defendant is deprived of effective counsel when his defense attorney fails to act in a manner expected of reasonably competent acting as a diligent advocate and it is reasonably probable that a determination more favorable to the defendant would have resulted if counsel had been effective. See *Strickland v. Washington* (1984) 466 US 688; *People v. Possetman* (1983) 33 Cal. 3d 572, 584; *People v. Pope* (1979) 23 Cal. 3d 412.

Petitioner has served his entire sentence imposed, and nearly (4) years in parole violations, on this case, and he is in custody on a California parole violation presently.

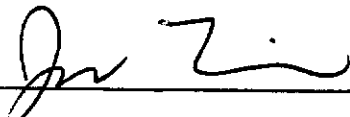
Prayer for Relief

wherefore, petitioner prays that this Court:

1. Issue a writ of habeas corpus.
 2. Dismiss the criminal conviction of the petitioner,
 3. Release the petitioner from Respondent's custody.
 4. Appoint Counsel.
- and
5. Issue any further relief the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: 12/10/07

Respectfully Submitted,



John Zinn
Petitioner Pro Se

1 List, by name and citation only, any cases that you think are close factually to yours so that they
 2 are an example of the error you believe occurred in your case. Do not discuss the holding or reasoning

3 of these cases: ① In re Harris 5 Cal. 4th 813; ② Steel co. v Citizens
 4 for a Better Environment 523 U.S. 83, @94; Strickland
 5 v. Washington (1984) 466 U.S. 688; People v. Fosselman
 6 (1983) 33 Cal. 3d 572 @ 584; People v. Pope (1979)
 23 Cal. 3d 412

7 Do you have an attorney for this petition?

Yes _____ No ☒

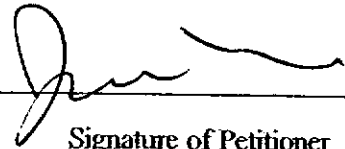
8 If you do, give the name and address of your attorney:

9 _____
 10 WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that the Court grant petitioner relief to which s/he may be entitled in
 11 this proceeding. I verify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

12 Executed on

13 12/10/07

14 Date

15 

16 Signature of Petitioner

17
 18
 19
 20 (Rev. 6/02)

In re CHARLES HARRIS on Habeas Corpus.

No. S022130

SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA

5 Cal. 4th 813; 855 P.2d 391; 21 Cal. Rptr. 2d 373; 1993 Cal. LEXIS 3651; 93 Cal. Daily Op.

Service 5752; 93 Daily Journal DAR 9723

July 29, 1993, Decided

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY: As Modified September 30, 1993.

PRIOR HISTORY: Superior Court of Los Angeles County, No. A629873, Rosemary Dunbar, Judge.

CASE SUMMARY:

PROCEDURAL POSTURE: Petitioner filed a writ of habeas corpus seeking review of an order of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County (California) that sentenced petitioner as an adult for criminal acts committed the day before petitioner's sixteenth birthday.

OVERVIEW: On the day before petitioner's sixteenth birthday, petitioner committed the criminal act of homicide. Petitioner was tried and sentenced as an adult. Petitioner filed a writ of habeas corpus. The court granted the writ. The court held that the writ was proper to consider because petitioner's allegations concerned an order that was administered in excess of the trial court's powers. The court first determined that the trial court had proper subject matter jurisdiction because whether a case should proceed in juvenile or adult court did not involve an issue of subject matter jurisdiction. The court then held that the adjudication of petitioner's guilt was proper, as petitioner made no allegations refuting the verdict. However, the court determined that the sentence imposed was improper because petitioner could only be subject to the maximum punishment available for a juvenile. The court held that the common law birthday rule applied to age determination under Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 26. The court held that petitioner did not reach the age of 16 until the actual date of his birthday.

OUTCOME: The court reversed the adult criminal sentence imposed on petitioner and remanded because petitioner was a juvenile at the time the criminal acts were committed, as they occurred the day before petitioner's sixteenth birthday.

CORE TERMS: habeas corpus, adult, habeas corpus, juvenile, birthday, postappeal, common law, direct appeal, jurisdictional, raising, assistance of counsel, ineffective, finality, italics, calculation, excess of jurisdiction, collateral, habeas corpus, years old, constitutional error, matter jurisdiction, fundamental constitutional rights, sentence, fitness, corpus, minute, fundamental jurisdiction, waived, general rule, years old

LexisNexis(R) Headnotes

Civil Procedure > Jurisdiction > General Overview

Criminal Law & Procedure > Habeas Corpus > Cognizable Issues > Due Process

Criminal Law & Procedure > Habeas Corpus > Procedural Default > Actual Innocence & Miscarriage of Justice > Miscarriage of Justice

[HN1] Habeas corpus is become a proper remedy in this state to collaterally attack a judgment of conviction which has been obtained in violation of fundamental constitutional rights. The denial of a fair and impartial trial amounts to a denial of due process of law and is a miscarriage of justice. Fundamental jurisdictional defects, like constitutional defects, do not become irremediable when a judgment of conviction becomes final, even after affirmance on appeal. However, the petitioner must show that the defect so fatally infected the regularity of the trial and conviction as to violate the fundamental aspects of fairness and result in a miscarriage of justice.

Civil Procedure > Jurisdiction > General Overview

even though his crimes were committed when he was only 15 years old, did not violate his due process right to a fair trial. There was no indication that anything undermined the relative fairness of the trial, and, since defendant was tried in adult court, he was simply the beneficiary of an additional procedural option, trial by jury, which was not available in juvenile court. Such treatment did not per se violate the due process clause of U.S. Const., 14th Amend. Nor was defendant's right to due process violated because he was not tried in a court of "competent" jurisdiction. He made no claim that the trial court was unconstitutionally constituted; inasmuch as the trial court had jurisdiction over felony trials and was properly constituted, it was a competent court. Thus, in the context of his postappeal petition for habeas corpus relief, defendant was unable to show that a fundamental constitutional error excepted him from the rule that habeas corpus will not serve as a second appeal.

(10) Habeas Corpus § 15--Grounds for Relief--Trial of Minor in Adult Court--Fundamental Constitutional Error--Equal Protection. --The fact that defendant's trial took place in adult court, even though his crimes were committed when he was only 15 years old, did not deny him equal protection of the laws on the basis that other offenders his age were tried in juvenile court. The record did not show that he was a victim of discriminatory prosecution, and the law was not unconstitutionally vague for investing prosecutorial authorities with inordinate discretion in calculating his age. Nor could defendant justifiably claim he lacked sufficient notice that his conduct was prohibited. The fact that appellate courts have differed in their interpretation of Civ. Code, § 26 (period of minority), is not necessarily equivalent to a finding that the statute lacked adequate constitutional guidelines. Moreover, the method used to calculate defendant's age was not irrational. It did not violate equal protection principles for the Legislature to draw a line at age 16 to distinguish between adults and juveniles where, as here, it had a rational basis for doing so. Thus, in the context of his postappeal petition for habeas corpus relief, defendant was unable to show that a fundamental constitutional error excepted him from the rule that habeas corpus will not serve as a second appeal.

(11) Habeas Corpus § 9--Grounds for Relief--Lack of Fundamental Jurisdiction. --For purposes of habeas corpus relief, a true lack of fundamental jurisdiction in the strict sense of the phrase results in a void judgment, since the court was entirely without power over the subject matter or the parties. A judgment rendered by a court wholly lacking jurisdiction may be challenged at any time.

(12) Habeas Corpus § 9--Grounds for Relief--Trial of Minor in Adult Court--Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction. --A defendant who was tried in adult court even though his crimes were committed one day prior to his 16th birthday, and who unsuccessfully challenged the superior court's jurisdiction on appeal, was not entitled to petition for postappeal habeas corpus relief based specifically on his claims that the juvenile court had exclusive jurisdiction over the offenses, and that the superior court lacked subject matter jurisdiction to try him under adult law. Whether a case should proceed in juvenile or adult court does not involve an issue of subject matter jurisdiction. There is but one superior court in a county, even though it is divided into different departments, and since defendant was charged with a felony, the superior court had subject matter jurisdiction. If he was under 16, however, the superior court's criminal department lacked jurisdiction to act, and its trial of defendant constituted an excess of jurisdiction, not a lack of fundamental jurisdiction. While lack of fundamental jurisdiction may not be waived, a person eligible to proceed in juvenile court may waive this right. This general rule applies in cases, as here, when the accused fails to timely object, on the basis of age, to the adult court's assumption of jurisdiction.

justifiably claim he lacked sufficient notice that his conduct--one count of second degree murder, seven counts of attempted murder--was prohibited. (See *People v. Superior Court (Caswell)* (1988) 46 Cal.3d 381, 389-390 [250 Cal.Rptr. 515, 758 P.2d 1046] [discussing the lack of notice issue].) Moreover, that appellate courts have differed in their interpretation of Civil Code section 26 is not necessarily equivalent to a finding that the statute lacked adequate guidelines in the constitutional sense.

Inasmuch as petitioner fails to establish a due process or equal protection violation, we need not decide whether such violations, if shown, would fall within the "fundamental constitutional error" exception to the *Waltreus* rule. We recognize the possibility that in rare situations, there may be some clear and fundamental constitutional violation striking at the heart of the trial process that should have been raised or was unsuccessfully raised on appeal, and that cannot be remedied by resort to the doctrine of ineffective assistance of counsel. Such a fundamental breakdown in the appellate process may present an exception to the *Waltreus* rule. We need not now define the exact boundaries of any such surviving exception, for petitioner has not demonstrated he falls within its perimeter.

B. LACK OF FUNDAMENTAL JURISDICTION

Historically, habeas corpus provided an avenue of relief for only those criminal defendants confined by a judgment of a court that lacked fundamental jurisdiction, that is, jurisdiction over the person or subject matter. (See *Ex parte Long* (1896) 114 Cal. 159 [45 P. 1057].) (11) Although this strict jurisdictional view of habeas corpus has changed over the years, it is clear that a true lack of fundamental jurisdiction in the strict sense of the phrase results in a void judgment, for the court was entirely without power over the subject matter or the parties. (See *People v. Superior Court (Marks)* (1991) 1 Cal.4th 56, 66 [2 Cal.Rptr.2d 389, 820 P.2d 613]; *Abelleira v. District Court of Appeal* (1941) 17 Cal.2d 280, 288 [109 P.2d 942, 132 A.L.R. 715].) A judgment rendered by a court wholly lacking jurisdiction may be challenged at any time. Petitioner asserts his case comes within this "classic" exception to the *Waltreus* rule. As we explain, we conclude the trial [*837] court possessed subject matter jurisdiction in this case. Accordingly, we reject the notion that *Waltreus* is inapplicable to his case on this theory.¹¹

11 We are aware that language in *In re Carmen* (1957) 48 Cal.2d 851 [313 P.2d 817], suggests that failure to raise the issue of the trial court's fundamental jurisdiction precludes a later collateral attack on that ground. (at p. 855.) That case is distinguishable, however, for two reasons. First, petitioner Harris raised the issue of his age and the trial court's jurisdiction below. Second, the *Carmen* court's pronouncement regarding the cognizability of the issue on collateral attack is dictum inasmuch as that court ultimately denied relief based on the now-discredited proposition that a habeas corpus petitioner "may not contest . . . the trial court's determination and exercise of jurisdiction, upon the basis of new and additional facts which do not appear in the trial court record." (at p. 853; see also at p. 859.) Habeas corpus "has embraced the entire course of the proceedings, including additional evidence taken either directly or under an order of reference. [Citations.]" (*In re Jackson* (1964) 61 Cal.2d 500, 503 [39 Cal.Rptr. 220, 393 P.2d 420].)

Accordingly, we conclude *Carmen*, *supra*, does not control this case.

[***386] (12) Petitioner contends that because he was not yet 16 years old on the day the crimes were committed, the juvenile court had *exclusive* jurisdiction over the offenses. "[T]he Welfare and Institutions Code provides that the juvenile courts exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all minors under the age of 16; these children cannot otherwise be tried as criminal offenders." (*In re Gladys R.* (1970) 1 Cal.3d 855, 862 [83 Cal.Rptr. 671, 464 P.2d 127]; see *In re James G.* (1985) 165 Cal.App.3d 462, 466 [211 Cal.Rptr. 611].) Welfare and Institutions Code section 707 also

User: COR120		CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION			Date: 12/04/2007 ^	
CR#	0000349704	CR#	1	Name	ZEN, JOHN	
Trust Summary						
Date	Locn	Type	Transaction Description	Amount	Current	Hold
11/13/2007	CTDOC	REG	Mail Receipts 140	40.00	213.48	0.00
11/14/2007	CTDOC	REG	Copies 140	<1.75>	211.73	0.00
11/16/2007	CTDOC	REG	Photos SP 140	<8.00>	203.73	0.00
11/19/2007	CTDOC	REG	CRS SAL ORD #5023635 D3	<34.13>	172.39	0.00
11/19/2007	CTDOC	REG	CRS SAL ORD #5023707 D3	<74.58>	97.81	0.00
11/20/2007	CTDOC	REG	Mail Receipts 140	40.00	137.81	0.00
11/20/2007	CTDOC	REG	Postage 140	<0.87>	136.94	0.00
11/23/2007	CTDOC	REG	Mail Receipts 140	50.00	166.94	0.00
11/27/2007	CTDOC	REG	CRS SAL ORD #5039989 D3	<47.57>	109.27	0.00
11/28/2007	CTDOC	REG	CRS SAL ORD #5041905 D3	<37.14>	102.13	0.00
12/04/2007	CTDOC	REG	CRS SAL ORD #5053377 D3	<1.92>	100.21	0.00
12/04/2007	CTDOC	REG	CRS SAL ORD #5053410 D3	<65.45>	34.76	0.00
12/04/2007	CTDOC	REG	Mail Receipts 140	40.00	74.76	0.00
Account Balances:					74.76	0.00
OTDITACC						

December 10, 2007

John Zinn, 349704

Corrigan Correctional Institution

986 Norwich-New London Turnpike

Uncasville, CT 06382

Honorable Theldon E. Henderson

United States District Judge

Northern District of California

450 Golden Gate Avenue

San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Judge Henderson:

Your Honor, Inclosed you
will find (1) original petition
for writ of habeas corpus.

I am in a Connecticut Correctional
Facility. On a California parole
violation.

I realize there is a \$5⁰⁰ filing
fee. I have money on my
prison account here.

Can you please order the
facility here to pay this
fee. (see account balance), or

①

would you direct the clerk of
this court to send me the
docket number to this case.
And I can have a \$5 money
order mailed to the court.

In this institution, it's
impossible to get (nearly)
any funds mailed out.

Additionally, My name
the John Zinn -vs- Adrian
Chow thing.

No one knows me here under
the Adrian Chow name. Could -
I ask to proceed under John
Zinn, other wise mail
will never reach me please.
Thankyou, Your Honor.

Respectfully Submitted,

John Zinn,
Pro Se.

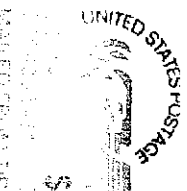
(2)

PS:

My official mailing
address is:

John Zinn, 349704
Corrigan Correctional Institution
986 Norwich - New London Turnpike
Uncasville, CT 06382

John Zinni,
Corrigan CT
986 Norwich-New London Tpk
Uncasville, CT 06382



Legal Mail

The Honorable Thelma E. Chen
United States District Judge
Northern District of California
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Legal Mail

RECEIVED
JAN 24 2008
RICHARD W. WIEKING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
IN RE: SC